



Outrigger Connection of Multistoried Building at Plinth level to Increase Lateral Load Handling Capacity under Seismic Loading: A Review

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Received: 03 Nov 2020;

Received in revised form:

15 Jan 2021;

Accepted: 21 Jan 2021;

Available online: 31 Jan 2021

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Keywords— *Lateral loads, Multistoried building, Outrigger system, Plinth Level.*

Abstract— Individually the building needs a table to withstand the system of combating large forces caused by earthquakes, wind etc. One of the premium arrangements is the outrigger system. The explosives of the building blocks hold the order of the earthquake loads. When the height of a building's height is greater than before, it becomes larger and the addition of tempting additions to counter programs such as runners is important. The use of a building directive can increase construction power by linking the main building to a remote colony and building whole-body operations as a single unit against such lateral effects. The current review study deals with the fugitive and the investigation is based on the Outrigger Wall System by various investigators. These words are based on experiments in those elements including the Outrigger Wall which raises structural strength in terms of stability, durability, strength and level.

I. INTRODUCTION

With the increasing demand for high-quality buildings that encourage construction, as well as customization in the area, the various themes and daily expansions at high altitudes present the novel challenges and the need for new security systems. In order to survive earthquakes and strong winds due to structural improvements, such as unstable building developments and high altitudes, we need to break down some defenses. Small examples spaces, shortcuts, escape systems, and more. Outrigger structure always since the competition continues in the nation. The underlying reason under this is that when a load is taken from a building, in a system of vertical and vertical pillars, there are a number of similar loads made of the structure, and this load must be supported by the building itself. Since seismic activity causes vibrations from the ground, it is connected to the structure, and the most effective way to use this resistance to the structure is to use this joint system to use stabilizing materials, system

support belts, reinforcement and system support belt. Outriggers are objects that contain poles or contact plates from the center to the outside of both sides, preventing the formation and operation of connecting links. The base is made in the form of an available beam, which held tightly to the entire structure to withstand the loads and transport the same loads to the foundations. This type of construction provides high durability of the standard frame. The outrigger combines two elements to attach a strong body to withstand the force of an emergency. If an external reinforcement is inclined to deviate from wind loads or earthquakes, the outrigger connects a large wall to and from the top; the side load block replaces the complete layout of the structure. The best method used in multi-storey buildings is body support, be it a basic belt or a rafter strap system. These are real estate agents and communicators. They are called belt support systems because the belt usually consists of roads or bolts that connect a building line. The load is removed from each

object, still distributed evenly throughout the body. External straps and straps are used to absorb wave energy and maintain structural stability.

Outriggers and Wallpaper Belts As you can see this competition is happening in the country. The basic reason is that in carrying out the load of a building, with a straight and vertical support system, a large amount of the combined load produced by the building is available and that the load must be supported by the building itself. As the earthquake produces ground movement, it is connected to the building, and the most effective way to use it to resist the building using these integrated systems for the use of stabilizers, system support belts, and system reinforcement includes belt support.

Construction of buildings at the expense of engineering and construction of buildings as residences. A simple structure can be defined as a closed space with a roof, food, fabric, and basic human needs. In ancient times, people lived in caves, above trees or under trees, to protect themselves from wild animals, rain, sun, etc., As time went on, people began to live in houses built of tree branches. The whole process of construction and design requires not only thinking and calculation but also the scientific knowledge of architectural engineering to gain knowledge of particles, bidding rules and design codes, depending on experience and judgment. The builder must know his work and be able to follow the instructions of the engineer and be able to draw the necessary sketch of the building, auxiliary plans and building plans, etc., according to the requirements. Refugees are built these days in beautiful homes. Wealthy people live in luxurious houses. The buildings are an important indicator of social progress in the region. Everyone wants to have a comfortable home on average and usually spends a second of his or her home life, a sense of social security of responsibility. New strategies are developed daily for economic housing development, meeting the needs of community engineers and architects, planning and planning, etc. An artist is responsible for making construction drawings as instructed by the engineers and builders.

Outriggers

An outrigger is a rigid beam that attaches the shear walls to external columns. When the construction is subjected to seismic forces, the outrigger and the pillars resist the revolution of the core and thus expressively decrease the lateral deflection and base moment, which would have risen in a free core.

The outer outrigger system is a lateral load-resistant system in which the outer to outer columns are fastened in the middle and outward and with a belt loop at the levels or above. Belt trusses are fastened to the columns at the

edges of the building while the exterior attaches to the large or middle shear wall. This building system is often used as one of the building systems to effectively control excessive erosion due to lateral load, so that when light or medium load due to wind or earthquakes, the risk of damage to the structure and non-building is reduced. The outrigger system design response is based on the couple of tension conflicts placed in the outer columns. The outrigger acts as a strong arm that encloses the outer columns and the middle spine. The lateral load when inserted in the middle part is transferred to the pepper columns by outriggers and the rolling moment is reduced.

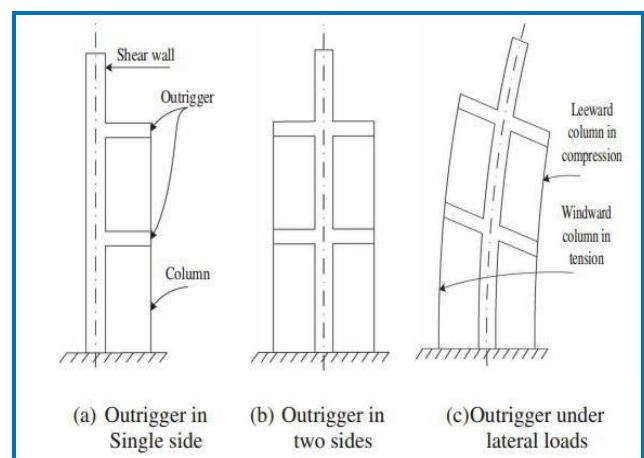


Fig. 1: Impression of Outrigger (a, b) & its consequence in Seismic Loads (c)

II. LITERATURE REVIEW SUMMARY

As a review paper discuss getting the current state of the story and seeing the current state claim. The review paper also looks at a shorter way to represent previously published work that focuses on reading, rather than writing new facts or analysis. They are written as investigative articles or, in a press release, a work-study framework. With the current project the test of the article is based on the Outrigger Wall and Outrigger title of the headline to be a grapevine of the topic information and the work and future tilt work done with the test support.

1) Nadh VS, Sumanth BH (2020)

The current study is based on the construction of timber and wood systems for High-rise buildings. The main emphasis is on providing appropriate topology and the construction of an outrigger system. The facilitator will provide a definition and explanation of the philosophies, expectations, ideas, and approaches used in the articles studied in good theory and structure. The findings help to understand how different parameters affect the appropriate topology and size of the design of a tall structure with a

truss and truss system. The code method is also accepted for standard or special constructions for tall buildings.

2) Patel N. & Jamle S.(Aug.-2019)

High-rise buildings and skyscrapers are the need of today's modern world. The safety and security of these types of structures are on priority. This paper is based on the new preventing structural system like bracing system. As the structure height increases it is important to adapt some preventing systems and bracing system is one of them. By reviewing and analyzing we found that the bracing system is one of the best systems for high-rised structures/buildings.

3) Dangi A. & Jamle S. (Sept.-2018)

Investigators are examining the Ground with a 10 Storey, 3-D made under the inspiration of an earthquake. Exit the site from the Taranath route. Response methods have been used with special care in the presentation of the seventh phase form by conformists, core welds, outriggers, and wall belts and outrigger belt and truss support systems. The base speed, axial column strength, and axial velocity members were studied. Excellent chapters of all the topics discussed in this article. Base Shear results show that feedback is more important than standard design which seems to be very helpful under the general wave of standard structure and key isolation. Shear Core outrigger and wall systems show good communication between all time-resistant cases. Underneath the power house shows a great deal where only Shear Core systems will be used. both of these concepts help to separate the forces of both Y and Z forces into agents. The agents of the agents had seen the beauty and elegance of the construction in the lower part and the fence. Summary parameter management issues in both Shear Core outrigger systems and bar support systems. The latter one, like the Wall Strap Wall, works much better than spears.

4) Das U., Pal A. et. al. (Oct.-2020)

All Buildings need a table to withstand the system of resistance to other wind-generated forces or strong earthquakes. One of the best programs is the outrigger. The structural explosives support the formation of the rear loads together. When the height of the structures rises to a great extent and the addition of tempting additions to resist systems such as a belt containing belts and exits is required. The use of a building code can increase the strength of a building by connecting a large building with a distant colony and making the whole body work as a single unit to withstand the load. Current review articles deal with research based on Outrigger Wall and Wall Belt Supported System by various investigators. This assumption is based on a review of Outrigger Wall and Wall Belt inputs that increase building performance with

durability, durability, strength and cost. It also concluded that these works vary in size and size of heights, depths and structures. The research also influences the system and is carried out according to the guidelines provided.

5) Das U., Pal A., et. al.(Oct.-2020)

The demands of multi-story building with architectural impact are increases day by day in all over the world. The multistory building improvement has spread rapidly around the world because now, people try to live in multi-storey structures. A Structure is said to acceptable if it satisfies the design criteria in it to resist the lateral forces, loads mainly from severe earthquakes. The shear wall was implemented to resist lateral loads. To fulfill these aspects the Outrigger & wall belt system should be used in the structure. In this project a G+20 Storey structure is analyzed using six different cases named as HP1 (Horizontal plan1) to HP6 (horizontal plan 6). 1 to 6 indicates ground level to 20 storeys. In this study a multi storey building consist of structure made up of G+ 20 storey's building in Zone III. The plinth area is taken as 900 m². The 5 bay & 6 bay with grid spacing is taken 5 m. & 6 m in x and y direction respectively. For determination of Performance of structure under efficient location of single outrigger wall connection and wall belt supported system over horizontal plane in CSI-ETABS different levels of building is major objective of project. The project concluded that Optimum height for placing shear wall belt to increase lateral load handling capacity from above objective parameters will be at 11.50 m i.e. structure with shear strip at 3rd floor. Two more location also predominate in it i.e. 3rd & 6th floor. Analytically If N no. of storey is taken than optimum location lies under ((N/2)-1) to ((N/2)+1), most preferably at (N/2) Storey.

6) Abrar Ahamed, Ankit Pal & et. al. (2020)

In the new era of high-rise building for current works and analysis, the construction of a multi-storey building is directed at the background loading with various porch areas. In addition to the dead load and the set load, seismic loads are used in the structure and in the structural analysis that is performed. Software design software is used for design and analysis. In the current or current situation, the G + 12 structure in position III is considered for Analysis. Analysis for earthquake zone III. The building model is analyzed and compared with the open area of the terrace zone zone III according to IS 1893-2016 spectrum analysis. Test results for Reset, Storey Shear, and Base Shear etc. Results are obtained and represented by the types of graphs and tables of the earthquake zone.

7) Abrar Ahamed, Ankit Pal & et. al. (2020)

This paper summarizes the determination of the beautiful balcony area with the help of the analysis method

using staad-pro software. It also describes the effects of earthquake and earthquake damage on multi-room buildings. The earth is full of buildings with many buildings and buildings so it is very important to make it safer for people and reduce its overall cost so land analysis can be important and mandatory in today's world. The analysis is also geographical. The software used for analysis is staad-pro.

8) Mahendra Kumawat, Ankit Pal et. al. (2020)

In this age of multi-line architecture and architectural ideas, a new concept is needed. The various competitors around them create the design of their choice, as well as the market demand and multi-media structure, performing a very important role in new and innovative sectors. There are 5 complete SHAPEs of the five-storey building in the middle ground area under the seismic zone zone III present. This should explain the complexity of the region's production, as well as the concept of construction and construction. Following this, the storey drift is calculated in both X and Z ISHAPE directions and the most efficient Z ISHAPE will be analyzed after all the parameters. These types of buildings are the Twin Tower structure used in the modern world. In this study, the parameters of the test results such as migration and drift are found in the pillars of the multi-storey building of the Zone III earthquake tower. in a long and changing sense. Ground and integrated layouts on the same substrates require reliability in a constructive manner

9) Aasif Khan, Ankit Pal (2020)

The building today is designed for many civilizations such as high-rise construction, etc., and where the need is met with new modernity and latest ideas. In Zone III, the effects of the earthquake affect the structure below 7 different level columns to reduce the basic migration. To reduce shear base, use the best column size for columns with the same concrete section in a multi-storey building under an earthquake load to study shear reduction and ensure E-Tabs software integration. The world is growing rapidly and the need for the world is for new ideas and technologies in the construction industry. High-rise buildings and high-rise buildings are the modern needs of the world. To make them safe, secure, durable and easy to use it is necessary to add new construction ideas to it. Reducing shear base under earthquake load is a new approach. In this way the column size of the upper floors is reduced which helps to reduce the basic shear of the building under earthquake load. It also makes the building more economical and reduces the dead load of the building. Many related founders have used them to build the structure in their own way and market needs. Parameters are estimated for effects such as migration and

drift based on the foundations of any multi-storey building located in an earthquake zone.

10) Apoorva Joshi, Ankit Pal (2020)

The research article is based on the study of various research articles by various researchers using different soil categories. In the field of diversified, intermediate and flexible investigators are used in a variety of constructions to find the answer as opposed to shortcuts. The basis of the study determined that the superior investigator operates in the middle ground which is considered a reference. The vast majority of investigations are the basis of earthquake activity in it and a few are also wind limits. Under the construction of the building is somehow focused on the level of the concrete. Fertility is high in hard soils and in medium to medium soils and foundation adoption is much needed in soft soils.

11) Apoorva Joshi, Ankit Pal (2020)

To make sure that the structure bear, all types of loads affect the structure, such as the structure's self-weight, dead loads, live load and seismic loads and its crash action on the structure such as seismic and wind force. The Grade of concrete used in the structure is one of the major parameters to guarantee strength & stability of the structure. The primary step in construction is the sub structure that rest on the subsoil beneath. The soil has diverse properties and phases in it. According to the Indian earthquake code, the soil can be soft, medium and hard soils. It can also be classified by zones. Therefore, structural requirement is to analyze the structure of the four diverse soil types, as the geography and layers of the soil surface differ according to the site conditions.

In this research the impact of Grade of concrete can be advantage to guarantee the stability of multi storey building. A G+16 Storey building having a plane area 576 m². The two types of grade of concrete i.e. M25 & M40 is used in the structure. A concrete up gradation or concrete belt is used in the structure on the 6th, 7th ,8th 9th & 10th floor of the building. The collision of Concrete belt is analysed in soft soil. The outcome is based on the maximum Displacement, base shear, bending moments, Torsional moments & Stresses. The project concluded that The Structure Models case PP2 (6th floor beam M- 40 Grade of Beam) Show the most favorable Structure with All 6th floor beam M- 40 Grade of Beam. The importance of basis structure construction is used as M-40 grade concrete belt with 6 th floor, at plinth, all structure with M25 grade of concrete and then at the top floor(18 th floor) in decrement order.

12) Shubham Patel, Ankit Pal (2020)

India is a country where infrastructure is moving very fast and our country is the fastest economy in the world and infrastructure plays a very important role in it. The construction of the tallest building in India is growing day by day. As a result new ideas and engagements are needed to make the design safer, more financial and resilient. The basic shear reduction by using Beam's most favorable Size on Top Floors in the Multistoried Building at a different level is one of. It reduces the size of the pillar at the bottom of the building to reduce its weight.

13) Shubham Patel, Ankit Pal (2020)

Nowadays the building has been renovated in many modern ways and there is a need for it to be filled with new ideas and ideas. The diversity of the founders surrounded by those who were accustomed to do construction of their own choice and persist in the market. parameter of impact assessment such as migration and acquisition floor is available for the needs of any multi-storey building located in the Zone-III earthquake zone, seismic effects apply to construction under different sizes of large half to reduce shear. Shear base reduction using a large pole size on the upper floors of a multi-dimensional building to analyze shear base reduction and check the integration of E-Tabs design software.

14) Ashish Sadh, Ankit Pal (2020)

In India the population is slowly increasing and the land is needed for survival. For that reason multi-storey construction is the best way to build in big cities where a small amount of goods are introduced. As the designer knows the structure of many stories provides a large floor space in a small space and is also helpful. therefore, it is necessary to combine the top composition. When building high altitudes there are many structural problems that occur, such as the effect of lateral load, lateral migration and stiffness etc. Therefore, in the highest construction it is important to know the various loads and their effect on the structure. There are many types of results used in construction and the causes of failure. The effect of lateral load is very important to consider such as earthquakes and wind loads. In some cases the wind load is more important than the earthquake load depending on the location and location of the object separated by codes. Air load or air performance is as dangerous as an earthquake as the previous study shows. Defining the air has two elements firstly it helps to produce energy and provides relief in a hot and humid environment and secondly it is a food that leads to being an engineer they believe in. As a design engineer seeking to protect his structure This wind effect will create and produce air movement in construction. As high-rise buildings move from an envelope to a high-rise

building, designers face challenges not only in choosing materials that will carry side effects such as wind and earthquake load but also in designing design methods that meet the requirements of reliability and operation under winds. and above the wind. In IS Code 875 (Part3) -1987, the basic wind speed is specified on the map and divided into levels. The shape and size of the building are very important in air analysis, because the air pressure depends largely on the open construction space as opposed to the wind speed.

15) Ashish Sadh, Ankit Pal (2020)

Air analysis over the years has been regarded as a high level of modern architecture such as that high-rise buildings are recognized as a motionless cantilever structure at its base and free from other endings. These high-rise buildings are not the same in the system and have distinctive features that can be captured by the wind and its manifestations. A key step in this research project is to present the position of these tall buildings with a L-shape plan with a 20-story building at a minimum wind speed of 39 m / s. Using the Staad pro software, 4 cases have been processed. The size of the plan differs from both estimates where air is ventilated in all four directions. Comparison of outcome parameters such as displacement, tilt, axial force in the column, beam cutting in the long and extreme direction is made for all models and suggestions are designed to choose which position is best.

III. CONCLUSION

Based on the miscellaneous investigators learning on Outrigger system the following suppositions are to be prepared. The assumptions are below:

- Problem-related assembly due to the spine is limited and with the outrigger system, the structural elements can be optimized using the axial force and stiffness of the outer pillars.
- Systems reduce the space delay compared to the expired method. The earth space does not contain any columns and resides between the base and the outer pillars; more importantly, an increase in the functional capacity of the structure occurs.
- The main objective of the investigators is to increase the stability of the building used, which is why the increase is being detected by various investigators.
- The most widely accepted outrigger program for enduring seismic loads.
- Under the contact behaviour of the soil structure, the systems consist of a fixed base, the position contains

an outrigger in complex matters informing the migration of small amounts.

- The extreme investigation is grounded on the finest tallness, shear wall position and elevation, differences in outrigger depth etc.

IV. FUTURE SCOPE

The subsequent forthcoming operated as carried out to get the information of outrigger system in the structure and to find profounder concept and novel substantial idea through it. There are as follows

- Positions based assessment of the structure to get optimizes location for tremor resisting building.
- Outputs based on the competence of outrigger.
- Dimensional analysis: differences in the depth, size of outrigger wall.
- Use of different types of structural form such steel, bundled tube, bracing etc and comparisons between them.
- Dynamic wind analysis such as CFD analysis or wind tunnel.
- Earthquake approach comparison such as Response Spectrum Analysis & Time History Analysis.
- Usage of divergent type's base isolation in outriggers system.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I extend my deepest gratitude to Mr. Ankit Pal, Assistant Professor and Head, Department of Civil Engineering, Oriental University, Indore, (M.P.), for providing all the essential data related to the project, learning of software tools and supervision to do successful accomplishment of this work.

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